

GUNMEN PAY THE DEATH PENALTY

Are Executed in Chill Gray Dawn for Murder of Herman Rosenthal.

FOUR DIE IN 40 MINUTES

One in State of Collapse, One Protests Innocence, One Prays, One Is Silent to the End.

Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N. Y., April 15.—The four gunmen convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal died in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison at the break of dawn this Easter Monday morning.

Frank Seldenshner ("Whitey Lewis") made a statement, but did not flatly assert his innocence.

"Gentlemen," he mumbled, as they strapped him in the chair, "I did not shoot at Rosenthal. The man who said I did was perjurer. For the sake of justice, gentlemen, I say I didn't. The witness Stanshish—"

"Whitey" did not finish the sentence. The strange hushness had been adjusted and the current shot his body forward. In the chair, he had meant to say that Stanshish, a waiter and witness at the murder trial, had lied; but death intervened.

Seldenshner was the second man to die. "Dago Frank" (Frank Cirofici) came first. "Gyp the Blood" (Harry Horowitz) was third and "Lefty Louie" (Louis Rosenberg) last. In 40 minutes flat all four were despatched. This time would have been shortened had it not been for the crowding of newspaper reporters.

Their numbers necessitated a shifting of witnesses for each execution. There was no untoward incident throughout the procedure. All walked quietly to their doom and only their quaking knees and the sickly green pallor of their faces attested that the realization of death was upon them.

THEY WERE REFUSED TO ACT.

The last avenue of hope for the four gunmen was closed six days before their execution when Governor Glynn refused to grant a reprieve, pending the second trial of Lieutenant Charles Becker, who was convicted in the lower courts of having plotted the murder of Herman Rosenthal to prevent him from making graft revelations to District Attorney Whitman. The court of appeals, in reversing the decision for Becker, declared itself unconvinced.

He had directed the murder, but upheld the judgment of the lower court that the four gunmen had been the instruments. Motions for a new trial, on the ground of new evidence, made by their attorneys, were denied and they were sentenced to die during the week beginning April 13.

Four days before their execution a delegation of New York rabbis visited Governor Glynn and pleaded in vain with him to postpone the execution until after the second trial of Becker. The Governor remained fixed in the opinion that he had already expressed—that Becker's guilt or innocence could in no way affect the guilt of the gunmen who had been judged guilty by two courts.

YOUNG WIDOWS LEFT.

The real names of the men who have been known as "Gyp the Blood," "Lefty Louie," "Dago Frank" and "Whitey Lewis" were Harry Horowitz, Louis Rosenberg, Frank Cirofici and Frank Seldenshner. The youngest, Lefty Louie, was 21, the oldest, Dago Frank, 27. All were Jews, except Dago Frank. As the nickname implies, he was an Italian. Gyp the Blood and Lefty Louie were married. Their young widows survive them.

Not only during the trial but in statements given out at Sing Sing, three of the gunmen persisted in the declaration that Dago Frank had not been present at the time of the murder, and was not in any way concerned in the plot to murder Rosenthal. During their stay in the death house all four maintained an attitude of martyrlike innocence, tempered with an optimism growing out of their belief that their fate hinged upon Becker's and that if he were not guilty, they must be set free. The news crushing hopes of this nature as announced by the warden was received with stoical calmness.

STARTED POLICE REFORM.

The crime for which the four gunmen paid the death penalty started a wave of reform, from which the ripples have not yet subsided. Through the revelations made at the time and subsequently, stalked the vague, sinister monster, known as the "police system."

Rosenthal was shot down early on the morning of July 16, 1912, in front of the Hotel Metropole in the heart of the Tenderloin. On receiving an announcement from a man who came in the hotel, he walked out and fell dead before a fusillade of bullets. The murderers leaped into an automobile and escaped. Weeks later after Becker had been arrested the gunmen were found in a flat in Brooklyn.

IMPLICATED BECKER.

Their conviction and Becker's were based chiefly on the testimony of three go-betweens who turned State's evidence. These men—Jack Rose, Bridget Webber and Harry Vallon—declared that they had hired the gunmen to kill the gambler, and that they were not guilty, they must be set free. The news crushing hopes of this nature as announced by the warden was received with stoical calmness.

TESTS THE CURRENT.

State Electrician Davis carefully tested the electric current by sending it through a series of incandescent lights that glowed brilliantly on a board, which lay across the stout arms of the electric chair.

"Two of these men have told me that they will make a statement, announced Warden Clancy, "and under no circumstances must any one ask them any questions."

The head and leg sponges were then wet and Head Keeper McInerney, acting on a signal from the warden, went to the death cell. There he found Cirofici in prayer with Father Cashion. The condemned man clutched a crucifix in each hand as he was led into the presence of death. He had to be supported by two keepers.

In the death cells could be heard the murmur of the other stayers in their applications for mercy. The warden and attendants stepped back from the rubber mat.

"Oh God, I meet my God," gasped the Italian. The State electrician turned the switch.

The first current was gradually reduced, and then a second shock was given. The physicians, Dr. Farr and Dr. Morcom, with several other witnessing doctors, applied the electrocope and made other tests for life.

"I pronounce this man dead," said Dr. Farr in a low voice. It was 5:43 o'clock. The group of witnesses left the death chamber and the body of "Dago Frank" was lifted by white-coated guards and taken to the autopsy room.

The doctors said Cirofici had made little resistance to the electric current which registered 150 volts and between nine and ten amperes. Of the four he died the easiest. He had intended making a statement, but his mental processes had failed him.

A new lot of witnesses filed in. Through the little door presently came "Whitey Lewis." He was garbed in black as Dago Frank had been. The statement that he never finished was on his lips as he entered.

A current of 150 volts, with a slightly larger amperage, than had been used on Cirofici, took his life after two contacts. The switch was first closed at 5:47:30 and he was pronounced dead at 5:52.

Again the chamber was emptied and again filled with witnesses. At 5:56 "Gyp the Blood" brought in. He had a Jewish

prayer book in his left hand and Rabbi Goldstein walked by his side. "Listen, Israel. There is only one God," mumbled "Gyp" in Hebrew. His staring gaze swept the faces, but aside from the prayer he said nothing.

The preliminaries were quickly arranged, the current was applied. Two shocks were given and at 6:02 o'clock physicians pronounced the man dead.

"Lefty Louie," the last of the four to die, entered the chamber at 6:07. The first contact was given at 6:08, but it was not until 6:17 that he was pronounced dead. Three contacts were necessary.

The only relatives of the gunmen who were in the prison at the time of the execution were "Dago Frank's" mother, sister and brothers, John and Paul, and "Whitey Lewis's" brothers, Morris and Louis.

Mrs. Cirofici was borne to her carriage in an almost total collapse an hour after the electrocution.

Morris and Louis Seldenshner remained longer in the warden's ante-chamber, as if held by a horrible fascination, or a conviction that they could still give aid.

The convicts as they fled by the green-barred windows, shouted words of cheer to the Seldenshner brothers as they left. To a stranger who offered to pay the cost of "Whitey's" burial, the brothers replied that they had enough money. All the bodies of the gunmen will be claimed by relatives.

Mrs. Cirofici remained with her son until four o'clock this morning. She had thought until the last moment that the Governor would grant a reprieve. She believes in her boy's innocence.

Mrs. Cirofici pleaded with Frank in Italian to confess, but he said he had told all he knew and that he was not present when Herman Rosenthal was killed. One of the last things Frank said before he left his cell was to Father Cashion: "Take care of mother."

Both Mr. Riley and Mr. Clancy expressed the opinion that nothing contained in Cirofici's statement would have any effect on the second trial of former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker. Mr. Clancy said that the statement was made only after relatives of the condemned man had pleaded for the truth. The warden added that he had no desire to make the statement a legal record and therefore did not take "Dago Frank's" words down in writing and had not placed him under oath.

GLYNN REFUSED TO ACT.

The last avenue of hope for the four gunmen was closed six days before their execution when Governor Glynn refused to grant a reprieve, pending the second trial of Lieutenant Charles Becker, who was convicted in the lower courts of having plotted the murder of Herman Rosenthal to prevent him from making graft revelations to District Attorney Whitman. The court of appeals, in reversing the decision for Becker, declared itself unconvinced.

He had directed the murder, but upheld the judgment of the lower court that the four gunmen had been the instruments. Motions for a new trial, on the ground of new evidence, made by their attorneys, were denied and they were sentenced to die during the week beginning April 13.

Four days before their execution a delegation of New York rabbis visited Governor Glynn and pleaded in vain with him to postpone the execution until after the second trial of Becker. The Governor remained fixed in the opinion that he had already expressed—that Becker's guilt or innocence could in no way affect the guilt of the gunmen who had been judged guilty by two courts.

YOUNG WIDOWS LEFT.

The real names of the men who have been known as "Gyp the Blood," "Lefty Louie," "Dago Frank" and "Whitey Lewis" were Harry Horowitz, Louis Rosenberg, Frank Cirofici and Frank Seldenshner. The youngest, Lefty Louie, was 21, the oldest, Dago Frank, 27. All were Jews, except Dago Frank. As the nickname implies, he was an Italian. Gyp the Blood and Lefty Louie were married. Their young widows survive them.

Not only during the trial but in statements given out at Sing Sing, three of the gunmen persisted in the declaration that Dago Frank had not been present at the time of the murder, and was not in any way concerned in the plot to murder Rosenthal. During their stay in the death house all four maintained an attitude of martyrlike innocence, tempered with an optimism growing out of their belief that their fate hinged upon Becker's and that if he were not guilty, they must be set free. The news crushing hopes of this nature as announced by the warden was received with stoical calmness.

STARTED POLICE REFORM.

The crime for which the four gunmen paid the death penalty started a wave of reform, from which the ripples have not yet subsided. Through the revelations made at the time and subsequently, stalked the vague, sinister monster, known as the "police system."

Rosenthal was shot down early on the morning of July 16, 1912, in front of the Hotel Metropole in the heart of the Tenderloin. On receiving an announcement from a man who came in the hotel, he walked out and fell dead before a fusillade of bullets. The murderers leaped into an automobile and escaped. Weeks later after Becker had been arrested the gunmen were found in a flat in Brooklyn.

IMPLICATED BECKER.

Their conviction and Becker's were based chiefly on the testimony of three go-betweens who turned State's evidence. These men—Jack Rose, Bridget Webber and Harry Vallon—declared that they had hired the gunmen to kill the gambler, and that they were not guilty, they must be set free. The news crushing hopes of this nature as announced by the warden was received with stoical calmness.

TESTS THE CURRENT.

State Electrician Davis carefully tested the electric current by sending it through a series of incandescent lights that glowed brilliantly on a board, which lay across the stout arms of the electric chair.

"Two of these men have told me that they will make a statement, announced Warden Clancy, "and under no circumstances must any one ask them any questions."

The head and leg sponges were then wet and Head Keeper McInerney, acting on a signal from the warden, went to the death cell. There he found Cirofici in prayer with Father Cashion. The condemned man clutched a crucifix in each hand as he was led into the presence of death. He had to be supported by two keepers.

In the death cells could be heard the murmur of the other stayers in their applications for mercy. The warden and attendants stepped back from the rubber mat.

"Oh God, I meet my God," gasped the Italian. The State electrician turned the switch.

The first current was gradually reduced, and then a second shock was given. The physicians, Dr. Farr and Dr. Morcom, with several other witnessing doctors, applied the electrocope and made other tests for life.

"I pronounce this man dead," said Dr. Farr in a low voice. It was 5:43 o'clock. The group of witnesses left the death chamber and the body of "Dago Frank" was lifted by white-coated guards and taken to the autopsy room.

The doctors said Cirofici had made little resistance to the electric current which registered 150 volts and between nine and ten amperes. Of the four he died the easiest. He had intended making a statement, but his mental processes had failed him.

A new lot of witnesses filed in. Through the little door presently came "Whitey Lewis." He was garbed in black as Dago Frank had been. The statement that he never finished was on his lips as he entered.

A current of 150 volts, with a slightly larger amperage, than had been used on Cirofici, took his life after two contacts. The switch was first closed at 5:47:30 and he was pronounced dead at 5:52.

Again the chamber was emptied and again filled with witnesses. At 5:56 "Gyp the Blood" brought in. He had a Jewish

Chittenden County Trust Company

TRUST

FUNDS

Administrators, guardians and custodians of trust funds will find an advantage in depositing in this bank money entrusted to their care. First of all this bank affords absolute security and then money on deposit in our savings department earns Four per Cent. compound interest, credited twice a year, on the first of January and July. Parties having trust funds will do well to consult us about the investment of the same—our advice is at your service in regard to matters financial.

APPEAL OF MOTHER AND SISTER DENIED CORPORATIONS IN STATE REVOKED

Governor Firm in Resolution Not to Hear Relatives Beg for Clemency.

Failure to File Returns or to Pay Taxes the Reasons—In 12 Cases for Lat-ter Cause.

Albany, N. Y., April 12.—The mother and a sister of "Dago Frank" Cirofici were here to-night to plead with the Governor for the gunman's life. They failed to see him, however, as he was steadfast in his previously announced determination not to talk with relatives of the condemned men.

Learning that it would be impossible to reach the Governor, the women sent a message to him by John B. Riley, State superintendent of prisons. Their only reply was that the Governor would do nothing further in the case. They then appealed to Mr. Saxe, but with the same result. Later they called on a local priest.

Attorney Wahle, hearing a report that the women were on their way to Albany, waited several hours to meet them, but when they failed to appear he returned to New York. The women went back to New York to-night.

Special officers guarded the executive mansion to-night. Within the last few days several threatening letters have been received by the Governor, and on one occasion a woman, who said she bore a distinctly inspired message to the executive, appeared. The Governor has expressed no fear of any one, but it was thought best to have officers on guard.

hearse and six carriages passed on the way to the grave. At the bridge the long halted, and there they waited until long after midnight, not crediting the information given by the police that none of the other funerals was to be held to-day.

In front of the homes or undertaking establishments to which the other bodies were conveyed hundreds of curious persons gathered. Where "Gyp the Blood" Horowitz lay dead, in the home of a Harlem church sexton, police reserves were called upon to prevent people from entering and viewing the body. The sexton resorted to a ruse to get rid of the crowd. He had a hearse back up to the door and into it an empty coffin was placed and driven away. Many were deceived and left. Horowitz's funeral will take place to-morrow morning and his body will be buried in the same cemetery where that of "Whitey Lewis" lies.

The police estimated that ten thousand persons view the body of "Dago Frank" Cirofici at a Bronx undertaking place, passing by the casket for more than six hours. Cirofici's mother, who was at Sing Sing during her son's last hours, was prostrated at her home to-night.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday and the body buried in a Westchester county cemetery.

The family of "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg claimed his body. When it would be buried was not made known.

CHANGES IN PASTORATES IN ITS TERRITORY Likely to Be Few in Number—Bishop Leete Presides.

Rutland, April 12.—On Wednesday of the present week the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will convene at Rutland, Spang, Bishop Frederick D. Leete, D. D., LL. D., of Atlanta, Ga., presiding. The Troy Conference in its Burlington district includes all the Methodist Churches of Vermont west of the Green mountains. The churches of Burlington, Rutland and Bennington are the three strongest Methodist Churches in the State while at Middlebury, Fair Haven and Poultney are found churches of growing importance. The head of the Burlington district is the Rev. John H. Coleman, D. D., LL. D., of Rutland, who is closing his third year of efficient leadership. Among the prominent clergymen of the district are: President Guy Potter Benton of the University of Vermont, the Rev. Dr. H. Augustus Durfee of Burlington, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Dunton and the Rev. Dr. C. L. Leonard of Poultney Academy. The Rev. E. D. Pace of Rutland, chaplain at the house of correction, is also a member of the conference.

The number of changes on the Burlington district at this session will be very small as nearly all of the pastors have been invited to return to their churches and will return. Two of the conference leaders are the Rev. Charles M. Sturges, D. D., of the Albany district, a graduate of the University of Vermont, and the Rev. Dr. John Lowe Parr, of the Vermont district, a graduate of Middlebury College. The Rev. Dr. Junius E. Wood of Pittsborough, a former pastor of the Burlington church, is also a Middlebury graduate.

ARTHUR P. CARPENTER FOR U. S. MARSHAL

Washington, April 13.—President Wilson to-day nominated Arthur P. Carpenter of Brattleboro, Vt., to be United States marshal for Vermont.

WARREN R. AUSTIN U. V. M. TRUSTEE

St. Albans, April 14.—Governor Fletcher has appointed the Hon. Warren R. Austin a trustee of the University of Vermont to succeed the late Z. M. Mansur. Mr. Austin is an alumnus of the University of Vermont.

BECKER NOT PARTY TO GUNMEN'S DEED

"Dago Frank," Facing Death, Says Rosenthal Murder Was Gamblers' Fight.

ADMITS PARTIAL GUILT

Tells Warden Clancy "Gyp the Blood," Lefty Louie" and Harry Vallon Fired the Fatal Shots.

Albany, N. Y., April 13.—Shortly before "Dago Frank" Cirofici went to the death chair in Sing Sing prison early to-day he told Warden Clancy that "Gyp the Blood" Horowitz, "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg and Harry Vallon, an informer, fired the shots which killed Herman Rosenthal, for which crime the four gunmen paid their lives.

"So far as I know, Becker had nothing to do with this case," the gunman also declared. It was a gamblers' fight, Cirofici averred that he was five miles away at the time the crime was committed and that "Whitey Lewis" Seldenshner, although present at the scene of the shooting, did not fire any of the shots. Cirofici made no attempt, however, to deny that he was included in the original plot to slay Rosenthal, even admitting that two nights before the gambler was slain he went with other gangsters to look for their intended victim. They were frightened away from Rosenthal by men they thought detectives on that occasion. The condemned man also admitted that early on the night of the actual killing he was in the grip of "murder car" with the gunmen, but he insisted that he left them before they shot the gambler.

He did not explain precisely why he left the other gunmen just prior to the shooting, but two reasons are advanced. One is that he became frightened and the other that he was desirous in order to bail out his sweetheart, Jean Gordon, who had been arrested.

The statement, which was made verbally in the principal keeper's office about four o'clock this morning, was the result of the insistent plea on the part of Cirofici's mother and his sister for the truth. They had been here and made an unsuccessful appeal to the Governor to save the prisoner's life. Returning to the prison hear down they were met by the warden and taken to the office, where they met Cirofici.

Mr. Clancy came to Albany to-day and told his story to Superintendent John B. Riley of the State prison department and Governor Glynn. The warden first issued a formal statement releasing a part of what Cirofici told him and later added details which included Cirofici's admission that he and other gangsters had sought Rosenthal two nights before the slaying.

NOT PRESENT AT SHOOTING.

The formal statement of the warden follows: "About eight o'clock Sunday night Rosenthal asked me to save Frank saying he had nothing to do with the shooting; he was not there. I went over and asked Frank why he did not tell the truth. He replied that he knew what was going on, but was not there when the shooting took place. I advised him to tell the whole story. He said he did not want to tell his brother. I asked whom he meant by 'they.' He replied that there were 29 men in New York he could name. He said, 'I don't care about myself—it's my family I care for.'"

"I caused Frank Cirofici to be brought from the condemned cell house to the principal keeper's office about four o'clock Monday morning. He made the following, among other statements, in the presence of myself, principal keeper McInerney, the chaplain, his mother and sister. They urged him to tell the whole truth. He hesitated and said:

"GOD WILL PROTECT US."

"I don't want to make any statement for the public. I do not fear for myself, but I do fear for you."

"His sister replied: 'Don't have any fear for us, we will take care of ourselves. God will protect us.'"

"His mother and sister continued to urge him to tell the truth. He said 'I did not do the shooting. The men who fired the shots were Gyp, Louie and Vallon.'"

"He said, 'I was five miles away at the time. So far as I know, Becker had nothing to do with this case. It was a gamblers' fight.'"

"He mentioned several raids on gambling houses and said that the story Shapiro told to Commissioner Dougherty was true. He said, 'I told some lies on the stand to prove an alibi for the rest of the boys. The testimony about the conversation with Rose in the car on the way down was not true. I was in Bridget Webber's when the arrangements were made. I did not know just what the arrangements were. I knew something was coming off. I did not see Louie pack the trunk as I testified on the stand. There were guns there, but not the ones they used.' When asked how he gained this information, he said, 'I heard the boys talking about it since I was here.'"

STATEMENT VOLUNTARY.

The conversation then related to other matters not directly connected with the Rosenthal murder. He admitted his knowledge of and participation in the preparations for the murder, but denied his presence when the actual murder was committed."

According to Mr. Clancy, practically everything that Cirofici said after he started to make his final statement was voluntary. His defense of Becker came absolutely without suggestion from any one, the warden maintained.

Cirofici's statement was not wholly unexpected. It was rumored last Thursday that he might talk and this caused the Governor to send Mr. Riley to Sing Sing. The prisoner gave Mr. Riley a statement which contradicted the latter one in some minor details, but it contained little more information than had been previously brought out. After making his statement to Mr. Clancy, Cirofici almost collapsed and this was the cause of the sudden switch in the warden's plans which sent "Dago Frank" to the chair first instead of "Gyp the Blood."

BUILDING DEDICATED.

Newbury Graded Schools to Occupy \$200,000 Structure.

Newbury, April 15.—The new \$200,000 school building was dedicated this afternoon. It stands on the historic site of the old Newbury Seminary, which was destroyed by fire last June. The principal address was delivered by State Superintendent of Education Mason S. Stone. Others who spoke were the Rev. Donald Frazer of Wells River, Mr. Clarence Knight of the building committee, the Rev. C. W. Sturtevant, pastor of the Methodist Church, and Arthur E. Stone.

This evening the Carnegie survey was discussed by Mason S. Stone and Professor Messinger of the University of Vermont. To-morrow an all-day educational conference is to be held by Superintendent Glover of the school union. Mr. Stone, Professor Messinger, Principal Greene of the State Agricultural school at Randolph Center, and other educators in the vicinity will participate.

The school building is of two stories, of brick, and houses all grades up through the high school.

OFFICIAL A SUICIDE.

Bureau Supervisor Had Complaint of Ill Health.

Washington, April 13.—E. P. Holcombe, 50 years old, chief supervisor of the Industrial Bureau, shot and killed himself in a room of a downtown hotel here late to-day.

Holcombe's associates believe he was led to take his life through despondency over his physical condition, of which he had continually complained recently.

Officials of the interior department, with whom Holcombe had been associated for twenty years said the affairs of his office were in perfect shape.

Burlington Savings Bank

INCORPORATED 1847.

The People's Bank; no Stockholders; owned by the depositors; managed in their interest.

Assets . . . \$15,970,382.81

Surplus held as a guarantee fund, over \$1,000,000.

All taxes in Vermont paid by the bank. Write for further information.

WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

C. P. Smith, President, Henry Greene, Vice President, F. W. Perry, 2nd Vice President, P. W. Ward, Treasurer, E. S. Isham, Assistant Treasurer.

SOUND BUSINESS INVESTMENT

has its well defined limits of profit. The world is full of rascals seeking to defraud the unwary. One of their chief methods is the promising of impossible dividends on stock that is practically worthless. It requires an experienced and trained business man to distinguish between legitimate investments and clever frauds. We gladly offer our service and experience to our customers in this regard. On the basis of safety and satisfactory service we solicit your account.

The Burlington Trust Co

CITY HALL SQUARE—NORTH

THE WINOOSKI SAVINGS BANK

ORGANIZED 45 YEARS

No. 11 Winooski Block Be Sure You are in the Old Savings Bank.

Write for Booklet, "A Vermont Mutual Savings Bank"

4% ASSETS . . . \$2,038,563.37 4% DEPOSITS . . . 1,862,857.14 4% SURPLUS . . . 175,706.23

THE SURPLUS IS OVER 9 PER CENT. OF DEPOSITS. Deposits on or before May 5 draw interest from May 1.

4% INTEREST 4%

This Bank will keep your money safely and pay you TWO PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY. Checks or drafts can be sent by mail. Book sent by return mail.

HOME SAVINGS BANK, 190 MAIN STREET

FARM ACCOUNTS INVITED

Farmers should not run the risk of being robbed or of losing their money by fire when both can be avoided by carrying a checking account with the Howard National Bank.

All bills for stock, tools, seed and labor are best paid by check and no receipt is then necessary.

Checks received in payment for produce may safely be sent us by mail for deposit to your account and their receipt will be immediately acknowledged.

Howard National Bank

Organized in Burlington in 1870.

Saving for a Purpose

If you are paying for life insurance or a house or saving for any definite purpose, it is good business to let your money accumulate in our bank and draw interest until you need it. We guarantee Four per Cent. compound interest payable October 1 and April 1.

City Trust Company, Burlington.

(Offices with Howard National Bank.)

DID NOT PROFESS INNOCENCE.